#### WILL THE INSTITUTE MOVE

Dr. Allen Lays the Situation Before the Commercial Club in a Letter.

Statement of the Scope and Nature of Its Work-Objections to the Cottage Plan-Other Matters Before the Club.

The meeting of the directors of the Commercial Club yesterday afternoon was a protracted one and much business of interest was transacted. The special committee appointed to consider the city's interest in relation to the Surgical Institute and its possible removal to some other site made a report, inclosing the following statement by Dr. Allen, addressed to Col. M. A. Downing, chairman of the special committee, which explains its own purpose:

"Since your special committee called upon me I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., in which you say: "The information which you gave the epecial committee ought to be known generally. It is not just to you and it is really unjust to the people of this city that they should be ignorant of matters which are really of importance to them. Will you kindly prepare a statement embodying the information which you gave to the committee that called upon you the other day as soon as you find it possible to do so?'

"In compliance with your request I have prepared the following statement, which sets forth the work and objects of the Surgical Institute. We would not obtrude these facts upon the public, except for your request and in view of the fact that the comments in regard to our late disaster have indicated that a large portion of the public is ignorant of the work the Surgical Institute has been doing.

"By public and private beneficence, homes for the insane, the feeble-minded, the deaf, the blind and the poor have been cetablished, but no hospital for the crippled, who outnumber all the others combined. The conviction came to me that I could successfully devote my life to their relief, and for more than thirty-three years the endeavor has been conscientiously made. Over forty thousand people from all the States of the Union, Canada, and from the other side have received benefit and cures from this effort, whose gratitude and abiding friendship have consoled and stimulated tired hands and heart.

"While I was conducting the Surgical In-stitute in Charleston, Ill., Mr. Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, sent me quite a number of patients, and made a very close investigation of my work there. Later he sent for me to come to Terre Haute, and showed be a site near the city of Terre Haute where he proposed to erect a hospital for the treatment of crippled children, which he would endow if I would agree to take charge of it and operate it at what was then considered a liberal salary. I could not at that time see my way clear to arrange my affairs so that I could accept his offer, and Mr. Rose devoted the money with which he proposed to endow this hos-pital to the establishment of the Polytechnic School, in Terre Haute, and the hos-pital for crippled and deformed in New York city.

York city.

"Soon after the establishment of the Surgical Institute in Indianapolis, Mr. James M. Ray, having heard of Mr. Rose's plan, assisted by such gentlemen as Mr. William N. Jackson, Thomas H. Sharp, Simon Yandes, John S. Spann, Mr. Gallup, Nicholas McCarty, E. B. Martindale, Deloss Root, W. H. Turner, and many others, organized a society for the relief of such cases, and donated some six or seven such cases, and donated some six or seven thousand dollars to aid the indigent and helpless cripples to restoration. This money was entirely expended for board at the rate of \$2 per week, the treatment including nurses, mechanical appliances and surgical attendance, was furnished free of charge by the Surgical Institute. That fund supplied the necessary expenses fund supplied the necessary expenses for about two years. Owing to Mr. Ray's declining health he could not carry on the work begun, and lest the matter might not be understood if appeals were made by the Surgical Institute for money for this purpose the charity work was continued by the Surgical Institute, unsided by any one. Since that time over \$97,800 in money has been expended by the institute on orphan children or those whose parents were unable to pay for treatment or board. This does not include any com-pensation for time or services. Since the

exhaustion of the society's funds no reports

have been made, and no aid has been asked by the institute to help in caring for "It is not claimed that the Surgical Inits proprietors. Most physicians do much charity practice which is not sent to the free dispensary or hospital, but they seldom pay the loard or clothing bills or pay for need apparatuses for curing cripples, be-sides the daily care for months and necessary medicines, surgical operations, nurs-ing, etc., and, as it were, adopt such children as their own until onred. When crippled children suffering from pain and de-formity are shipped to the Surgical Instiwith a crippled child in her arms pleads for help and no other hope seems possible to prevent lifelong deformity or death, none but a cold and stolid heart can refuse the \$50 or \$100 necessary for the cure. Long years of such giving and the knowledge of its circulation among the until the police surgeon was employed, in 1889. I am informed that the cost to the city is now \$1,000 per year. Had the police surgeon been employed during this twenty years the city would have paid over \$20,000 more than they have and the institute would have saved that amount.

The institute has been in Indianapolis
nearly twenty-three years. Millions of people have heard of Indianapolis as a great railroad center, a city of pleasant homes, of her manufacturing enterprises, etc., who

business, cannot expect to dictate its course, or demand what they themselves would not grant. Yet some very unreasonable demands are made on the Surgical a method which, if it is as successful as it

and spent in this city every year, or in the twenty-three years more than \$600,000 have been left in this city on account of the Surgical Institute, aside from the fees paid

ton, Philadelphia, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other places are located near the centers of those cities. The patients and other friends desire to be near and other friends desire to be near churches, shops, theaters and other public places, and many of them would not consent to remain in the institution in the country. It has been demonstrated very posstively that large grounds or parks would be a damage instead of a benefit to such an institution, as it would be a constant inducement to exposure, to much exercise and other indiscretions. The institution of this kind in New York to which Mr. Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, donated \$800,000, is one of of Terre Haute, donated \$800,000, is one of the best-managed public institutions of the kind, and is located almost exactly in the center of New York city. The demand for separate cottages is also objectionable. With our method of treatment and care, such patients must be taken swice daily to the treatment-room and three times to meals. This would necessitate their being moved in hot, cold and inclement weather, subjecting them to needless exposure without any compensating benefit.

The conclusion in regard to fire-proof building has certainly been arrived at without sufficient thought and calculation. With the exceptions of a few hotels in the United States, and perhaps a few tenementhouses in New York, which are twelve to sixteen stories high, there are no fireproof residence buildings except jails and penitentiaries. A building sufficiently large to accommodate three hundred patients, with attendants, made according to the latest theories of fire-proof construction, will cost, according to the estimates made by architects, over \$200,000. If such a building were built in the country, the person reckless enough to make such a venture, would leave almost a worthless piece of property to his estate. If built in the city where only it would be valuable the grounds would cost perhaps \$100,000 more, to which amount, if the cost of furniture and machinery were added, the expense would be so great that charity people must be omitted, and the price required from others would be so high that the work of the institute would be compelled to stop for want of patronage. Nevertheless, if there are sanguine business men here who doubt this statement or feel assured of the profits of such a venture. I will join on equal terms any number of respectable citizens who have sufficient money to equip such an institution, and will serve them at a low salary and do everything possible to make it a success.

"In a hurried and imperfect way, and in answer to your request I have made these few statements. In answer to your urgent invitation to remain in Indianapolis I cannot express the depth of my gratitude for your kindness and sympathy. The thought of going to Chicago is based entirely on the pecuniary advantage which seemed apparent. Chicago has furnished the institute far more patronage and twice as much money as the city of Indianapolis. Any building erected in Chicago will be more likely to enhance in value than here. Chicago is the great central metroplis of the United states, and its powerful prestige will be of value in almost any kind of business transaction. A hundred times more people daily visit Chicago than this city. It has these and many other advantages. On the other hand, we teel most deeply the constraining influence of the many warm friends in Indianapolis, and we confess the question is not an easy one "In a hurried and imperfect way, and in we confess the question is not an easy one

Other Topics Considered. In the continuation of business the directors unanimously elected Charles F. Robbins to the directory, to succeed Dr. Henry Jameson. The committee on arbitration in labor troubles reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted. Chairman T. C. Day said the committee had found the subject covered so wide a range of needed information that it was impossible to reach conclusions in time for the meeting. President Lilly said the committee could have all the time it felt necessary for the work.

The application of George L. Barney for membership was reported on favorably. The committee on city interests reported that it is contrary to the rules to make a recommendation on matters public policy as a committee, and hence the subject of the White-river bridge asked for by Nordyke & Marmon and others, must be voted on in open meeting. The chairman stated that individually the committee is unanimously in favor of the bridge. A second report from the same committee, relating to the removal of the official headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors to this city, was unfavorable to accepting the conditions. The organization asks the donation of a suitable site for the location of the building to "It is not claimed that the Surgical Institute is a solely charitable institution. It has no endowment or support except from its proprietors. Most physicians do much insurance which is not sent to the negotiations. The secretary was directed, however, to continue the correspondence

on the subject and to express the board's conviction that the change to this city would be of advantage to the organization and very desirable for the city.

A communication from the National Nurserymen's Association, asking the influence of the club in defeating a bill in Congress restricting interstate transportstute from distant States, with merely a card upon their clothing to show their desires and destination, or when a mother plained that the bill seeks to control the shipping of trees, so as to prevent the transportation of nursery stock infected with disease or parasitic life. The Eastern nurserymen oppose it because it would be prohibitory instead of restrictive.

A communication from Dr. A. T. Kitely, of Greencastle, relative to a franchise from deformed seems to have brought a change | the Kentucky Legislature for the Central and what was once made as a hopeful appeal has now come to be considered a rightful demand, and what was once to us an onerous task of bestowing gratis labor and money has become a pleasant duty. The institute did most of the surgical work free of charge to the city, which is now done by the police surgeon. This work began in the spring of 1860, and continued until the police surgeon was employed, in 1889. I am informed that the cost to the city is now \$1,000 per year. Had the pothe minds of those who are suffering, | Valley Railway Company, was referred night, for the consideration of important changes in the constitution and by-laws.

#### TRAINING COLTS IN TANKS, Radical Departure in Race-Horse Culture-Strengthening the Legs.

San Francisco Examiner. The present system of training animals

probably would never have heard of it except through the statements made by the Surgical Institute. Hundreds of thousands of visits have been made to the institute by persons all ever this continent and from abroad. These visitors were the parents, relatives and friends of the atflicted ones, have spent at a very low calculation not less than \$150,000 per year in our city's shops, factories, theaters, hotels, etc. The shops, factories, theaters, hotels, etc. The hotel department in the Surgical Institute will get off for a time and must be turned and the treatment department spend more out. Two or three of a big string will stand than this amount annually in this city, so the work, in a measure, and by judicious that not less than \$300,000 are brought to patching may be brought to a race and and spent in this city every year, or in the given a record. Such race-horses are few and far between.

been left in this city on account of the Surgical Institute, aside from the fees paid for treatment.

"The people of Indianapolis quite generally seem to have arrived at an erroneous conclusion as regards the necessities of the Surgical Institute. In most lines of business it is generally admitted that every man should know his own business best, and that the public, or persons who pay nothing for the support of a legitimate business, cannot expect to dictate its course, or demand what they themselves

and far between.

Ask any trainer why it is that his horses are crippled up and he will tell you that their feet and legs cannot stand the long and tedious jorging necessary to get them into condition for speed work. Yet they have been training after an established rule for a good many years, and if any of the great men of the sulky have discovered a means of avoiding the evil effects of the work they have never been bold enough or liberal enough to give it to the world. Gilbert Tompkins, of the Souther Farm, at San Leandro, who adds an inquisitive mind to promises, will revolutionize the training of "First-It is demanded that the insti-tute shall be erected in the country or bringing into racing form many a horse

now considered a hopeless wreck. "Second—That the buildings shall be seperated cottages.

"Third—That if the first two are not complied with, that the buildings should be fire-proof structures.

"The first conclusion comes from the total ignorance of the necessities and feelings of the classes of patients treated by the Surgical Institute. Our country is largely an agricultural one, and the great majority of our patients come from villages and the country where trees and grass are plentiful. They do not come seeking fresh air, but the cure for diseased

seeking fresh air, but the cure for diseased . Swimming horses, to get them into rac-

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ers call "dickey." That is, they had bad legs, and were liable to break down. They could not stand the severe preparation for a race, and yet Doble raced them right along. Nobody ever knew how Doble did it until Sam Gamble gave it away the other day that Billy Barr and Hotspur got their training in the water.

The proprietor of the Southern Farm has built a swimming tank at his place, and a regular string of trotters are now daily taking their work in the tank. Two weeks of that kind of exercise has taken the gross flesh off them, and some of them look ready to go to fast work now. The tank is a simple affair. It is nothing more than a cemented pit ninety feet long, twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, with corrugated inclines at each end, down which the horses walk into the water. Thirty yards away from the tank is a ten-horse power boiler, which furnishes the steam for the tank. The steam is forced into the water through a two-inch pipe, and the water is kept at a little below blood heat. To make the bath more perfect, and to further insure against colds, the water is strongly impregnated with salt, about a ton and a half being emptied into the pit. There are provisions for emptying and filling the pit with fresh water whenever necessary.

Briefly summed up, the advantages of

water whenever necessary.

Briefly summed up, the advantages of the swimming system are: There is no monotonous jogging, and the amount of driving required to get a horse warm enough to do fast work is done away with. Comparative little judgment is required in the water work, and there is the difference to the owner that lies between any sensible man at \$30 a month and an expert

sensible man at \$30 a month and an expert trainer at from \$100 to \$400 per month. The wear and tear of boots, harness and trainers is avoided and the necessity for bandaging and leg-washing is done away with. The duties of the rubber are less onerous, and less skill is required of him.

It avoids the burning-out process, which results so disastrously to the lungs, digestive organs, body and feet from the heat generated throughout the body in the long track-work. Imperfections in gait do not interfere with the swimming, and a horse that goes wrong with track-work can be kept in condition while his lameness is being treated with the tank work. Swimming gives a perfect play of the muscles without the slightest interference. So, one might go on for columns illustrating the advantages in detail, but a trainer will see it all in the phrase: It is exercise without conin the phrase: It is exercise without con-

cussion. IN A GREEK RESTAURANT.

A Glimpse of the East Caught in the Purlieus of New York City. New York Mail and Express.

On lower Washington street there is a restaurant in many respects unlike any In this neighborhood the Greeks, Armenians and Syrians who are in New York mainly live, and by their primitive ways and dress offer a strong contrast to the other denizens of these West-side tenements, who are more tough and dirty than

These people from the East retain their original habits, no matter how long they remain here, and so it is that they have their own eating-place.

It is luxurious, too, in its way. It is dim-ly lighted to begin with. There are divads and couches all about the room and there and couches all about the room and there is a generally Eastern air about the whole place. There are many dishes with names that it is impossible to make out, but which seemed to be relished by the customers. There specialty is a dish which, it is said, no one but an Oriental can make in a manner that is proper. This is the pilan, a sort of stew made of mutton and rice and onlons and something else.

It is considered the best dish they conceed by the customers in the Washington-street resort, but it is a trifle doubtful if it would take a prize at Delmonico's.

Everything goes on in a quiet, leisurely

Everything goes on in a quiet, leisurely manner in this restaurant. After the heavier dishes there is coffee served in very small, thin cups. It is black and strong. Or if you don't like that there is tea equally strong and black.

Then, finally, the diner leans back on his couch, smokes his long chibouk or puffs a delicately-perfumed cigarettee in the dim light, and dreams his day dreams, redolent of the Arabian Nights. There is no rush or hurry, and time stands still.

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600 prs. Misses' and Boys' absolutely Fast Black Ribbed Hosiery, in sizes 7,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 8,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . This Hose is heavy, full seamless, with shaped stockingtops; other stores' price 19c; OUR

110 dozen Gents' Black Half Hose, a very, very fine quality, full seamless, absolutely stainless, a quality that is worth 20c; OUR PRICE 121C BRAND NEW GOODS.

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